Mational



Republican.

AOT. XA

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. POSTMASTER BURT SAVES HIS HEAD

QUARTERMASTER CHANGES

More Speculating Postmasters Dismissed

Ex-Minister Jones Collector at Chicago

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury-Pro posed Transfer of Southern War Claims from the War Bepartment - Financial - Documentary Stamps-New Postal Cards-Army and Navy Or-

New Postal Cards. The new postal cards of improved design and finish will be issued on and after Monday next. Appointment.

ders.

Hen. O. N. Denny has been appointed custodian of the new post office building at Portland, Ore-Collector of Customs at Chicago. Secretary Bristow yesterday tendered the ap-

John Russell Jones. More Dismissals. The following additional postmasters have been dismissed by the Postmaster General for improper traffic in postage stamps: Wm. Milroy, at He-brew, Kansas; Lafayette Cady, Republican City, Nebrasha

The cashier at the United States Treasury has a few specimens of the new twenty-cent piece,

which he has received in lien of gold, and pays out at twenty-five cents each in small quantities. It is a very pretty piece. Resignation Withdrawn. At the request of Gen. Spear, acting Commisstoner of Patents, Mr. Marcus Hopkins, exam-iner-in-chief, has withdrawn his resignation until Mr. Duell, the newly-appointed commissioner, arrives to assume his duties.

A Disabled Steamer. The signal observer at Cape Hatteras yesterday reported the following marine disaster: The steamship Rebecca Clyde is at Hatteras inlet in a disabled condition. She damaged her engine while off Hatteras light-house last night. She is from Wilmington, bound to Baltimore.

Documentary Stamps. Persons having documentary stamps of de-nominations greater than two conts are reminded that under an enactment of the last Congress the same cannot be redeemed unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose prior to the 1st proximo.

The Boston Postmaster. The long-expected bond of Postmaster Burt, of loston, arrived yesterday, and was placed on file. This ends the matter for the present. So long as the merchants and citizens are satisfied with their postmaster, and he complies with the rules and regulations of the Department, per-haps it is better that he should continue in office.

Southern War Claims. Congress recommend that claims for quarterder's and commissary stores alleged to have master's and commissary stores alleged to have been taken by the army during the war shall be transferred from the War Dopartment to the Southern Claims Commission. The latter body has authority and facilities for obtaining evidences of the justness, equitableness and legality of such claims which the War Department has not, and, besides, the Department would be relieved of an immense amount of unnecessary labor.

Financial-\$22,419.40. The customs receipts were \$44,64.62. The Trenzury balances at the close of business on yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$1,671.820; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$67,555,000; coin, \$65,944,855; including coin certificates, \$13,185,000; outsinating legal tenders, \$574.245,708.

There new remains but \$23,000,000 of the new five per cent, loss for negotiation, and no further call for the redemption of the old bonds will be made until respect to the new loss.

The uniform courtesy and prompt attention to The uniform courtesy and prompt attention to duty which have characterized the present acting chief clerk of the Treasury since the resignation of Mr. Avery, have led many of those who have frequent occasion to transact business with that official to hope that Dr. J. W. Porter might be selected by the Secretary to fill the position permanently. Dr. Porter has had much and varied experience in the Department, which enables him to perform the routine duties of the office with intelligence and efficiency, while his quiet and unassuming personal bearing lends a charm to official intercourse with him. It is doubtful whether the Secretary can chose one who would be more popular.

Midshipmen Wm. H. Schuetze, Thomas B. Howard, V. L. Coltman, Frank S. Hotchkin, O. Howard, V. L. Coltman, Frank S. Hotchkin, O. W. Lowry, Charles R. Miles, R. H. Galt, John C. Fremont, Jacob Medany, M. K. Schwenck, R. H. McLean, Charles J. Rodgers, Wm. Winder, Thomas E. Muse, John M. Robinson, Alfred Reynolds, Chas. H. T. Moore, T. D. W. Veeder, Charles L. Putnam. A. Ludlow Case, jr., Jesse M. Roper, W. H. H. Southerland, Albert T. Freeman, Frank Guertin, Alphous H. Cobb, Jas. C. Cresap and Colin McDonaid have been ordered to Annapolis, Md., by the 6th of October next for the required examination preliminary to promotion. Beatswain Alexander Mack ordered to the receiving ship Colorado. Ledut, J. B. Briggs detached from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to resume his duties at the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon Remus C. Persons has reported his return home, having been detached from the store ship Onward at Callao, Peru, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried has reported his return home, having been detached from the Bichmond, South Pacific station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

placed on waiting orders. On the recommendation of the Psymaster General the following changes in the stations and

cral the following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are made: Major David Taylor, relieved from duty in the department of California, to take effect upon his reporting at San Francisco, after which he will report to the commanding general department of Missouri for assignment to duty. Major Wm. O. Arthur is ordered to report in person to the commanding general department of the Platte for assignment to duty. Major Charles M. Terrell is relieved from duty in the department of the Platte, and ordered to take station at Detroit, Mich., and report by letter to the commanding general military division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty. Maj. Chas. J. Sprague is ordered to report in person to the commanding general military division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty. Arsistant Surgeon D. L. Hantington is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington city. Capt. O. E. Michalls, ordnance department, is ordered to Boston to attend and witness experiments at Nut Island. Assistant Surgeon Philip F. Harvey, now on leave of absence, is authorized to go beyond the limits of that division. The order assigning First Lieut, Frank M. Gibson, ith eavalry, to duty at the military prison, Leavenworth, Kan., has been reveked.

Changes in the Quartermaster's Department.

By Special Orders No. 139, from the War Deby Special Orders No. 120, from the war De-partment, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's De-partment are announced: Col. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General on being re-lieved by Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, will relieve and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Col. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, will relieve Col. Stewart Van Vilet, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Col. Van Vilet, on being relieved by Col. Rucker, will report to the Quartermaster General for duty as inspector in the Quartermaster General for duty as inspector in the Quartermaster General may assign him. Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, Depuity Quartermaster Ceneral, will report to the lieutenant general commanding military division of the Missouri, November 1, 1876, for assignment to relieve Col. Rucker as chief quartermaster of that division; Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, depuity quartermaster general, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Perry, will proceed without delay to Jeffersonville, Ind., and relieve Lieut. Col. Lol. Perry, depuity quartermaster general, on being relieved by Major Ludington, will report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to relieve Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, depuity quartermaster general, on being relieved by Major Ludington, will report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to relieve Lieut. Col. Perry will report for duty in the Quartermaster General's office, November 1, 1875; Major J. J. Dana, quartermaster, will report for duty in the Quartermaster General's office, November 1, 1875, for assignment, to relieve Lieut. Col. Perry of his duties as chief quartermaster, will report to the commanding general Department, Maj. J. M. Moore, quartermaster, will report to the commanding officer lieutenaster, will report to the commanding offi

City, Iowa, November 1, 1875. Capt. James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, on being relieved by Major Moore, will report to the commanding general department of the Platte for assignment to duty in charge of the depot at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Capt. W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, on completion of the settlement of his accounts in this city, will report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty as depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas; Capt. U. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster, on being relieved by Capt. Hughes, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty as post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; Capt. S. F. Barstow, assistant quartermaster, on return to ret quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; Capt. S. F. Barstow, assistant quartermaster, on return to duty at the expiration of his sick-leave of absence, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty as post quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C.; Captain J. H. Belcher, assistant quartermaster, on being relieved by Major Reynolds, will report to the commanding general Department of the South to relieve Capt. C. A. Alliscod, military storekeeper, of his duties at Columbia, S. C.; Capt. Alligood, on being relieved by Capt. Beicher, will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Texas Capt. G. A. Hull, military storekeeper, will report to the commanding general Department. will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, November 1, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,

Sketches of the Reform Candidates for State Offices.

The following sketches of the Reform candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comp-

HON. J. MORRISON HARRIS.

Hon. J. Morrison Harris, the candidate for Governor, is a resident of Baltimore county, though he has a law office in Baltimore city, being a member of the bar. He is about fifty-five years old, and carries his years well, looking even younger than that. Mr. Harris is best known as an American or Know-Nothing member of Congress for two terms, having made during the political campaigns a number of speeches on the stump in different parts of the State in 1858 and in 1860. In the latter year he stumped the State for John Bell for President, and made Union speeches. Bell, Breckinridge, Lincoln and Douglas were the Presidential candidates that year, Mr. Harris' service in Congress comprises his public life. He was president of the Mercantile Library Association in its first years. He took an active interest in securing the erection of the Young Men's Conristian Association building on North Charles street, and is one of its trustees. Young Men's Christian Association building on North Charles street, and is one of its trustees. Mr. Harris is a very foreible and entertaing speaker on the stump, and, it is understood, will canvass the State for the ticket at the head of which his name has been placed. Should Mr. Harris be disabled from speaking in the open air, his place as a speaker will probably be supplied by one of his friends, who will accompany Mr. Harris in the canvass.

his triends, who will accompany Mr. Harris in the canvass.

MR. S. TRACKLE WALLIS,
the nomineo for Attorney General, is a leading member of the Baltimore bar, and has been in large practice for many years, being now in the sixtieth year of his age. He has figured in public life only on occasions, but usually on occasions of moment. He has filled but one public position, having been elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in the exciting political crisis of 1800-761. He graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and was a Whig in politics until the disintegration of that party, about 1852. In 1851, at the first election under the new constitution of 1800, Mr. S. T. Wallis and Coleman Yellott were opponents of Mr. Charles J. M. Gwinn, who was elected State's attorney. This was the first appearance of both Messrs, Wallis and Goleman Yellott were opponents of Mr. Charles J. M. Gwinn, who was elected State's attorney. This was the first appearance of both Messrs, Wallis and Gwinn as candidate for office. Mr. Wallis was at that time the candidate of the halance-of-power party. He refused to go with the Know-Nothing party, whose rise becau soon after, but from that time acted with the Democratic party, making Buchanan speeches in 1850 and Breckenridge speeches in 1850 and Breckenridge speeches in 1850. He was elected to the Legislature was called in extra session by Governor Hicks. In 1853, He was elected to the Legislature on the ticket of that year, and was a member of the House of Delegates when the Legislature on the ticket of that year, and was a member of the House of Delegates when the Legislature was called in extra session by Governor Hicks. In April, 1851, and met in Frederick City. Mr. Wallis was chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and reported the resolutions on the attitude to be assumed by Maryland in the hostile movements between the North and South which were then imminent. The resolutions did not declare for secession, leaving the position of the State to be declided by the people as fut

has become their candidate for Attorney General.

Col. Edward Wilkins, of Kent county, the nominee for Comptroller of the State, is well-known as a private citizen, but has never held public office. He is about fifty-six years old, and a man of popular manners. He was colonel during the early part of the war between the States of a regiment of Eastern Shore home volunteers, who modestly perfermed garrison duty on the Eastern Shore, but later in the war were ordered to the front. Col. Wilkins was a Whig until the war, and then a Union man. He went with Gov. Swann and the more conservative of the Ropablicane with the Democrats in removing the restriction on the elective franchise imposed during the war. Since then, however, he has again been in accord with the Republican party, being fally recognized as a Republican. Col. Wilkins is extensively engaged in agriculture, and especially in fruit culture.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR. A Philadelphia Schooner Sunk and Three

Men Supposed to Have Perished. Pilot Roff, puffing his pipe at intervals, said: On Friday I brought the Norwegian bark Bishop Brum into the lower bay. The sea was high, and the wind was strong from the northeast. However, I managed to keep the Brum under three topsails. When we were about sixty miles eastward of Sandy Hook I ordered all hands to bring the bark about. The carpenter, among others, went forward and laid hold of the sheets. Sudwent forward and faid noted of the sheets. Suddenly, just as I was about to bring the bark up into the wind's eye, he dropped the sheet and began to gesticulate and shout. I dammed a little at first, and then asked what was the matter. I was told that a man was foating on some part of a wreck, about fifty yards ahead to the windward. I went to the forecastle, and saw what I supposed to be a turtle. A boat was sent out. It soon returned.

BRINGING A COLORED SALLOR.

who had been taken from the cabin door of a schooner. As soon as he was lifted into the boat, the boat's crew said, he fainted. The negro was carried into the cabin, and there he revired. Then he said that he had embarked last week, in Philadelphia, in a schooner laden with iron pipes, and bound for Boston. He knew neither the schooner's name, nor that of her captain, mate, nor cook, as he was her only seaman. The schooner, he said began to leak badly on Thursday alternoon, and all hands went to the pumps. At midnight she sank, stern foremest. The captain, mate and cook were clinging to the main boom when last seen. The captain called for a rope, the negro said, and he cut off a haiyard and threw it to him, but he could not see whether it reached the captain. The yawl was swept away by the great wares that raked the deck after the schooner began to sink. He wrenched off the cabin door, and launched it just before the schooner went down. He was frequently washed off. Owing to the fatigue resulting from the struggle with the sea he fell asleep twice, and on awakening found himself in the sea a few feet from the door. A ship, under full sail, passed him just before the Brum hove in sight, and he halled her, beckoning also with his disengaged hand, but none of her people saw him. He was about to loosen his hold on the door, believing that there was no hope of rescue, when the Brum loomed up near him.

The rescued seaman is aboard of the Brum in the lower bay. He is to be sent to Philadelphia at the expense of Pilot Commissioner Blunt.—N. Y. Sun.

Outrage on a Physician. NEWBURYFORT, MASS., Sept. 23.—19r. Norton, a dentist of Amesburg, was called out of his house this morning to attend a patient, when he was shot at twice and wounded, and was afterwards chloroformed and robbed of a gold watch and \$165. The chances are in favor of his recovery.

Death of Judge N. A. Harrison. DENVER, Sept. 23.—Judge N. A. Harrison died in this city last night. He formerly resided in West Virginia, and was at one time prominently

An inquest was held on September 7, in London, on the body of James Richard Sewell, aged twelve on the body of James Richard Sowell, aged twave years, who was bitten by a cat on July 14. The cat had kittens in Holiday yard, Ladgate hill, and the neighbors had drowned them. The mother made such a noise subsequently that a woman gave the deceased a penny to drown her. He caught the cat and she bit him. The boy died in St. Hartholomow's hospital of hydrophobia of a malignant kind.

Congressman Cox tells in Harper's Monthly that Sargent S. Prentiss was once, in a public discussion, taunted with his habit of drunkenness. Prentiss retorted wittilly. He first described in classic style the utilities and inspirations of wine and whisky. Then; he pictured the ging-ging-glug of the jug, as the politician tilts it and pours from its refluctant mouth the corn jules so loved of his soul. There is no music dearer to his ear, unless it be the same ging-glug-glug as it disappears down his capacious throat. Then turning to his opponent, his face all shining with fun, he said: "Now, fellow-citizens, during this ardent campaign, which has been so fatigating. I have only been drunk once. Over in Simpson county I was compolied to sleep in the same bed with this disting uished nominee, this delight of his party, this wonderful exponent of the principles and practices of the unwashed Democracy, and in the morning I found myself drunk on corn whisky. I had lain too close to this soaked mass of Democracy, and I was drunk from absorption."

MISSISSIPPI IMBROGLIO.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MILITIA ONE COMPANY WHITH TO TWO COLORED

DEMOCRATS ENJOIN THE ORGANIZATION THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS TO BE PARALYZED

Leaguers from Louisiana - The Democrats to Carry the Elections at All Hazards-Black Volunteers Not "Citizens" - Animus of the Associated Press.

[Special to the National Republican.] JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 23.-One company of whites was mustered into service to-night. It is composed of and controlled by Democrats. They have adjourned to select officers. Two colored companies presented themselves this forenoon. tered in for want of the rolls. The white companies were very much exercised at the idea of the State receiving colored assistance, since but one white company presented itself. A movement has been made to-day against the State administra-

Its object is to prevent the organization of militia for the protection of persons and property. White Liners have served an injunction upon the Auditor of Public Accounts restraining him from paying any portion of the militia appropriation. no riots or insurrection or turbulence prevail, calling for the presence of an armed military force. The organization of the troops, it is therefore asserted, is unnecessary, and the expense attending the same a prodigal waste of the public funds.

chairman of the Democratic State executive committee, is the solicitor of the petitioners for this injunction. The object is to prevent the organination of the militia, and so tie the hands of the administration that it cannot protect the Republicans from the pistols of White Leaguers at the next public meeting. These Democrats are simply carrying out the programme of Gordon and Lamar to prevent a fair election at all hazards. By enjoining the small appropriation for the State militia they think to prevent an organization by which the Governor can enforce the laws

Sheriff Parker, of Amite county, officially re ports to the Governor that an armed body of men from Louisians invaded this State on the 18th instant and encamped and picketed the roads. Sheriff Parker, with two or three deputies, were halted by the ruffians, who informed the sheriff that their force consisted of one hundred men. and that they were armed with Winchester rifles. The apparent quietude of the present may be accounted for by the fact that there are fewer Republican gatherings, and that the Democrats do not want Federal troops placed on duty here for the protection of voters before election. They inself-protection, and at the same time avoid giving such offense as to provoke Federal interference in time to afford protection to negro voters on

[By Associtaed Press] Jackson, Miss., Sept. 23.-An injunction was granted to-day by Chief Justice Peyton, Republican, restraining the auditor from paying out money in support of the militia that Gov. Ames proposes to call out. The petitioners claim that would produce conflict. The injunction is would produce conflict. The injunction is based or the acknowledged fact that perfect peace and order prevails throughout the State, and that the mentioning of militia service was but creating a standing army of the State troops in violation of the constitution. The injunction does not interfere with the power of the Governor to call out militia to suppress disorders should any occur. The citizens' offer of ald to suppress disorders has not been withdrawn, but not accepted by the Governor.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Reception of the Statue in Richmond. RICHMOND, Sept. 23 .- Foley's statute of Gen. Chas. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, presented to Virginia by Hon. Beresford Hope, M. P., and other English gentlemen, which arrived here last evening from Baltimore, was formally received to-day by Governor Kemper. The people turned out en masse to witness the reception, the streets

day by Governor Kemper. The people turned out on mease to witness the reception, the streets presenting a holiday appearance.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. the First regiment of Virginia volunteers, and the veterans of the old First Virginia and the Richmond Howitzers proceeded to the wharves of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, where the case containing the statue awaited transportation to the Capitol. It had been placed upon a wagon, and was covered with flags of Great Britain and Virginia. Long ropes were attached to the wagon, and at the word of command the veterans of the old First, tegether with a large number of citizens, took hold, and with a portion of the present First regiment at the head of the column, took up the line of march, the remainder of the regiment and Howitzers brieging up the rear.

Upon reaching the Capitol square the wagon was drawn to the foot of the steps of the Capitol, where Col. Bradley T. Johnson, commandant of the First, formally delivered the statue to Gov. Kemper in a brief speech, referring in feeling terms to the time, tweive years ago, when he commanded the fureral escort of the true and gallant soldier who was now being hunored by the people of Great Britian. Gov. Kemper responded, receiving the statue in the name of the people of Virginia, thanking the soldiers and citizens for the spontaneous honor which had been done to as true a hero as ever trod the earth. In deing this they had done much also to testify the gratitude of Virginians to the noble friends on the other true a hero as ever trod the earth. In deing this they had done much also to testify the gratitude of Virginians to the noble friends on the other side of the world, whe had sent this great tribute of admiration and sympathy from the old world to the new-from Great Hritian to Virginia. Gov. Kemper then, in the name of Virginia, took possession of the gift, receiving it not more as a great sculptor's work of art than a work of English affection for Virginia and her immortal son. In response to loud calls from the immense throng present, Major Kleiey also made a beautiful and stirring speech. The case was then placed in the basement of the Capitol, where it will remain until the pedestal, being pr-pared for it in the Capitol square, is ready. The statue will be unveiled the latter part of October, during the State fair week.

Macon, Sept. 23.—The Georgia State fair opens at Macon on the 18th of October, and continues for one week. It promises to be the largest in point of exhibitors and attendance of visitors held in the South since the war. Many distinguished gentlemen from the Northern, Western and East gentlemen from the Northern, Western and Eastern States will be present, among them Senator Thurman, Hon. George H. Pendiston and Mr. F. Hassaurek, of Ohio; Hendricks and Voothees, of Indiana: Bayard, of Lielaware; Kelly, of Penn sylvania: Fernando Wood, of New York; Poland, of New Hampshire; Christiancy and Willard, of Michigan; Dr. George B. Loring, of Boston; Gen. Hawley, president of the United States Centennial Commission, and a full delegation from the Centennial board. Several of the above-named gentlemen deliver addresses on different days of the lair.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The monthly report of the crops of the Georgia State Department of Agriculture for the month enting on the 15th instant gives the following general averages of the yield for the crops named compared with the yield of last year: Corn 85, cotton 73, sugar cane 70, sorghum 105, sweet potatees 75, field peas 81, ground peas 75. The area of turnips sowed as compared with last fall 102.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., Sept. 23.—The body of a man named John Little has just been brought into this post. He was killed by Indians near the into this post. He was killed by Indians near the mouth of the north fork of the Laramie, about twenty miles from this place, not far from F. M. Phillips' ranche. Some of his stock had been run off, and he went in pursuit of it last Monday, which was the last time he was seen alire. His body was found yesterday with the sars cut off. His disrigured face would indicate that his nose and chin had been shot away; he was also shot through the body. Three Indians only are supposed to have composed the party that killed him.

Passed into the Hands of a Receiver.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Peekskill Mining and Iron Company has passed into the hands of a receiver—Thompson J. S. Flint, who was appointed by Judge Gilbert. The liabilities of the company, it is understood, amount to \$150,000, two thirds of which is held in Peekskill. The company owns the Craft mine, a railroad seven miles long and the large blast furnace at Peekskill, which is still running. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday, and a majority was in favor of granting an extension.

A SHINPLASTER MEETING.

The Rag Baby Spends a Pleasant Evening-New York, Sept. 23.—A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute to-night, under the aur-pices of the Leg-1-Tender Club, the object of waich, in the words of the call, was "to demo of peace as well as they met those of war." Hon Richard Schell presided. A list of vice presidents was read, among whom were Peter Cooper, Benj. Minler, G. W. Poillon, Robert McClafferty, Gideon J. Tucker, Horace P. Whitney and Gen. Hebj. Shinker, G. W. Politon, Robert and Janetry, Gideon J. Tucker, Horace P. Whitney and Gen. Davies.

Letters were read expressing regret at being unable to attend from Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Wm. E. Polyea, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. Durant, of Washington.

Mr. Peter Cooper was on the platform. Gen. Butler, Hon. W. D. Kelley and other prominent gentlemen, who were announced to speak, were not present.

Speeches were made by Hon. E. Tomlinson, Edward Crane, of Boston, J. K. McGee, of Ili, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the contraction of currency heretofore made and the further contraction proposed with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be absordered and that the sounce of currency here

posed with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the besinees of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandomed and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

Resolved, That the policy already initiated of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the encremous burdens now oppressing the neopie, and that we oppose this policy and demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders be issued in their pisce.

Resolved, That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligations of contracts require payment in coin, and that we favor the payment in coin, and that we favor the payment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government, Resolved, That we demand the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government, Resolved, That we seed cheer and sympathy to the great Democratic party of the West, and that we hall their success as the triumph of the people over the monopoly which threatens the safety of the country.

ever the monopoly watch the country.

Resolved, That we recommend the electors
throughout the State of New York to assemble in
their various districts and form legal-tender
clubs, in conformity with the resolutions adopted
by this meeting, to give strength to the great
Democratic party in Ohlo and Pennsylvania in
the audroaching canvass. he approaching canvass. A GENTLEMAN ON THE PLATFORM

here created some confusion by rising and asking the chairman if this was a packed or public meet-ing where any American citizen could rise and express his views. He called for the reading of the resciutions again, which was apposed by loud declamations from the sudience. Mr. Tominson explained that this meeting had been con-ened to join in expressions of sympathy with this and Pennsylvania, and the gentleman took his seat.

The chairman then stated that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held under the au spices of the Legal-Tender Club, and the meeting was then adjourned.

INSUBANCE CONVENTION.

The Fourth Day's Work-Drafting Laws-NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The insurance conven-tion resumed its session to-day. Credentials were received from Henry C. Kelsey, of N.J., and from a delegate from South Carolina, who was ineligible according to the by-laws.

Commissioner Smith, from the committee on legislation, read the draft of proposed insurance laws, containing twenty-nine sections. They were referred back to the committee. Commissioner Row moved that his resolution regarding ionas to insurance companies bereferred to the commissioner Welsh, of Kansas, read a paper advocation more effectual insurance laws in the States; in keeping full and complete record of every fire that occurred, by competent persons paid for their services. Such a record would benefit insurance companies by making them more cautious in the way they wrote on risks. legislation.

Air. Hope spoke of the disproportionate losses of insurance companies in the country as compared with those of other countries. From the researches of the national board it appeared that the average losses of companies in England, France, Italy and Germany was 60 per cent, of the premiums; but our charges were five or six times larger than theirs were, and of our net wealth we burned six times as much as our neighbors, and bye and bye we would become poorer as a nation on account of the proportionate losses. This could only be remedied by urging better

INSURANCE LAWS'AND OTHER METHODS. INSURANCE LAWS-AND OTHER METHODS, which their convention should take into account. The causes for these disproportionate losses would be found in the styles of erecting buildings now: to resist all extremes of the weather they were erected higher and deeper. We were more reckless. Buildings were not put up with regard to permanence. The spread of incendiarism and the losse system of insurance brokerage were additional causes. ditional causes.

Air. Chariton T. Lewis, the secretary of the chamber of life insurance, followed with an address on the subject of "taxation." The taxes he said fell alticgether on the policy claims, and was more burdensome than the taxation of any other country.

was more burdensome than the taxation of any other country.

If the taxes were paid back by the Government it would suffice to set up all the companies which had failed and allow them a large surplus over to pay their debts. This system of taxation was largely due to the present weakness and depression of the companies. The taxes ought to be largely reduced, and a change made in the manner of levying, so that they should fall only on the business profits and not on the money put away to pay life insurance policies.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow moon.

He Delivered a Powerful Address at Pittsburg Last Night. PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.-Senator Morton's speech at Lafayette hall to-night was listened to by an immerse crowd, the hall being filled to its utmost at Latayette hall to-night was listened to by an immerse crowd, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity, and many being unable to gain admittance. Mr. Morton reviewed at full length the financial and currency question, claiming that the original issue of paper money was a necessary war measure, and that now when the war is over the only safe guard the people have against an unlimited issue of paper money is the limitation act passed by Congress, the repeal of which would be disastrous to the national industries.

He then spoke of the national banking system, taking the stand that, as the circulation of national banks is secured by bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, the transaction of their business under the limitations prescribed by law is an entirely safe and legitimate one. After showing the advantages of the national banking system over the State banks, Mr. Biorton next considered the Democratio platform of this State, and reviewed the record of the party, after which he spoke at some length on the Southern question and reconstruction measures, refuting the charges of corruption against; the Republican party, and speaking in high terms of the present Executive.

After touching on the labor and tariff questions the Senator concluded by saying that the Republican party had its birth in the hall in which he now spoke on the 22d of February, 1856, when he was present as one of three delegates from the State of Indiana, and that the principles then laid down had since been strictly adhered to.

At the conclusion of his remarks ex-Senator John Scott spoke briefly on the political issues of

At the conclusion of his remarks ex-Senator John Scott spoke briefly on the political issues of the day, supplementing the remarks of Senator Morton with a concise but brief review of the financial situation and the present needs of the industrial and working classes. OUT-DOOR SPORTS. Boat Bace at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The UNeil-Engel-hardt boat-race—one and a half miles and return—took place this morning, and was won easily by Engelhardt by a dozen, lengths in 22-23%. O'Neil's time was 22-25%.

time was 22.23%.

KENTUCKY BACES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—There was a large attendance at the races of the Louisville Jockey Club to day. The first race, a dash of one and three quarter miles, was won by Emma Cobb, (formerly Emma C.,) Gyptis second and Elemi third; time, 205%, The second race, mile heats, was won by Katie Pearce in three straight heats; time, 145%, 1545% and 1345%. The third race, a dash of three miles, was won by Ten Broeck, Stampede second and Vandalite third; time, 5:31. BASE BALL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 0 The Underwriters of the Northwest-

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—In the morning session of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, after the transaction of some routine butiness, a delegation from the National Board was introdelegation from the National Board was introduced, and Geo. L. Chase, president of the Hartford Insurance Company, and vice president of
the National Board, delivered an address, in the
course of which he briefly mapped out the general plans which the National Board, in harmony
with local boards, intends to follow.

Mr. Heywood read a report on agency supervision, which dwelt on the necessity of procuring
painstaking and conscientious local agents, it
set forth the duties of superior agents in selecting and educating local agents.

Mr. C. H. Clase, president of the Lecal Board,
read an able report on spontaneous combustion,
illustrative of the conditions under which combustion occurs, by means of a series of instructive and
interesting experiments.

Prices of Coal Raised. New York, Sept. 23.—The different coal com-panies, the Reading, Delaware and Hudson, Le-high Valley, Delaware, Lackswanna and Western high Valley, Delaware, Lackswammanus we work, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, at a meeting of their representatives yesterday, agreed to advance the price of certain sizes of coal ten cents per ton. The Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackswammanud Western Gompanies agreed to suspend shipments to competitive points for two weeks, confining their business during that time to the Western and local trade. THE STORM'S SAD WAIL.

THAT TERRIBLE, PATAL TIDAL WAVE TWO MORE TOWNS SWEPT AWAY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS Sacrilege of the Mexicans

Four Hundred Lives Supposed to be Lost-Great Destruction of Cotton in the Lower Countles-Mutilation of Dead Bodies-Vengeance Visited Upon the Mexican Wreckers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 -A special dispatch to the Herald from Houston says: Herais from Houston says:

Montagorda is gone. Five houses only are
standing. No lives are reported lost in the town.
Every soul, however, of the fifteen families which lived on Matagorda peninsula are sup-posed to have perished. Not a shed is to be seen there. The loss of the planters is estimated at two thirds, with picking backward. Sugarcane is leveled with the earth. The accounts of the evelone on that part of the coast embracing Velasco and Onintana say: The wind commenced lowing on Tuesday night from the northeast changing to east, then to southeast. By Thursday morning it was blowing a hurricane. A TIDAL WAVE POURTEEN PERT HIGH.

force. The water from the gulf was driven with great rapidity, and was manife thy a tidal wave, and from low tide it could be seen coming forward in a plateau, and soon the whole country overflowed. The tide rose from twelve to fourteen feet above low mean-tide, six or seven feet higher than ever known, and six feet deep on lands that had never been touched by sait water. NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

TWO TOWNS SWEPT AWAY. Two Towns Swaff Away.

The towns of Velasco and Quintons were swept away. Only two or three houses are left standing, and they are in a dilapidated condition. The loss, at a low valuation of property there, is fully \$20,000. In live stock the loss is not ascertained. The people are in need of provisions and clothing, none having saved anything but what they wore. There were about one hundred and twenty-five people at Quintona and fifty at Velasco, mostly women and children. AGROUND.

The steamship Australian, after dragging anchor, ran on the shore at St. Baroard's, and now lies in eight feet of water, her draught being soventerd feet. It is estimated that it will cost not less than \$190,000 to get her off, even if she can be

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The account latest from Luling reports considerable damage to houses and plantations between Brases and Guadaloupe. Beyond the Colorodo the storm was lighter. All the open cotton was blown out in Freestone county. The losses of cotton are heavy in Navarro, Limestone Falls and Brases county; a loss of ten per cent. of the cotton. The news from Fort Beed county, east of the Brases river, is that Kirkston and Varney lanes are overflowed, flooding the whole bottom and greatly damaging the plantations. The cotton is all blown out. A number of houses were blown down and three negroes killed. Otherwise the losses between Houston and Columbia are emparatively light. Later accounts continue to come in of LOSS OF PROPERTY.

It is estimated that little or no cotton will be picked on most of the plantations. "Cook fourth of a bale per acre had been picked. The Texas Central road is making regular connections. The laternational and Great Northern has no trains below the San Jocinto. The river bridge is under water. Two hundred men are working on the Galveston bridge, and it is expected it will be reopened in two weeks. The steamer Laurs, of the AN APPRAL FOR AID.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Mayor Wickham:

GALVESTON, Sept. 2L.—To the Mayor of New York City:—Indianola and other towns on the coast below here are almost entirely destroyed. Those who survive have lost everything, and appeal for assistance. I am conscious of the sympathy feit by the citizens of your city with the distress of the sufferers, and confidently appeal to you for aid. Provisions, clothing and every necessary of life are needed.

J. P. DAVIS, Acting Mayor. FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

tion of one hundred and fifty, were also

SWEPT OUT OF EXISTENCE,

making, with the two hundred and fifty lives lost
at Indianola, a total of four hundred lives lost.
The gentlemen conveying this information gave
a most harrowing account of the destitution of
the survivors. When they left Indianola on Mon
day afternoon ninety bodies had been recovered.
The stench in the city from the putrefaction o
these bodies and with the struch from dead ani-f
mais was terrible.

It is also stated that a party of Mexicans on
Sunday began robbing the dead bodies washed
on the plain, from 4 to 6 miles back of the city.
The scoundrels chopped fingers, hands and ears
from men and women to obtain jewelry. As soon
as this was heard in the city a party of citizens
went out and killed five Mexicans whom they
caught at the devilish work.

ANOTHER TOWN DEMOLISHED.

ANOTHER TOWN DEMOLISHED. ANOTHER TOWN DEMOLISHED.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Christians' Point was entirely swept away by the storm. The United States revenue cutter lying at Vetasco capsized and was carried to sea, having, as is supposed, been abandoned by the crew A schooner loaded with supplies for Indianola sailed yesterday afternoon. Additional supplies will be forwarded by steamer to morrow.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—The body of Dr. George GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—The body of Dr. George

Steamer to morrow.

GALVERTON, Sept. 22.—The body of Dr. George W. Peel, lost from quarantine, was found this forenoen near the shore in the bay, four miles above the city. The remains were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been an active and worthy member, and the funeral this evening was very largely attended.

Fassengers arriving from Columbus and Richmond, on the Harrisburg roads, say the storm has been very destructive throughout the country. The bridge over Branes river, at Richmond, which was damaged, is being repaired, and it is expected trains will be moving over that road to morrow.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS. Tobacco Tax, Taviff, the Currency, and Other

Subjects Discussed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The national agricultural congress met to-day, and after the reception of the credentials of delegates a committee on resoturers and planters have been heretofore subjected to great less and inconvenience by frequent changes in the internal revenue laws relating to tobacco; that the burden of this tax falls upon tobacco; that the burden of this tax fails upon the laboring classes engaged in its production and consumption; that the recent action of Congress, increasing the tax, was unnecessary, as it will not increase the revenue derived by the Government from it, and expressing as the sense of this congress that the Congress of the United States be saked to adopt a settled and uniform policy in the internal revenue laws, and recommending a reduction of the tax to ten cents a pound, and that all unnecessary restriction, except for the certain collection of revenue, be repealed prompily and without agitation at its next sension.

Resolutions also condemn high rates of tariff on licerice and other ingredients used in the manufacture of tobacco, and recommend that the principle of drawback be extended to these articles for the purpose of fostering the domestic and foreign trade in tobacco. The resolutions were referred to a committee. Ool. J. B. Keliebrew, of Tenn., delivered an address upon "Our Southern Half." It being an extensive compendium of statistics and review of the productiveness and capabilities of the Southern States.

At THE APTERNOON SESSION

AT THE APPENDON SESSION

a committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of agricultural statistics, and an address was delivered by Hon. W. U. Flagg, of Illinois, on "Legislation in fits relation to Agriculture." Philadelphia was selected as the place of meeting next year.

At the evening session Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, was elected president for the ensuing year, with one vice president for each State and Territory. Considerable discussion then ensued upon the currency question, the members being about equally divided between expansion and contraction. At a late hour the congress adjourned. AT THE APTERNOON SESSION

Brutal Outrage.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—A Fort Wayne special says: For some time back Jefferson-street Protestant and St. Paul's German Catholic schools have been quarreling, resulting to-day in a number of Roman Catholic schools statecking Hulburt Hartman, aged ten years, who was kicked, stoned and beaten in a horrible manner. A large hole was knocked in his head between the eyes, which probably will caure his death. Much feeling, it is said, exists there to-night against the Roman Catholics, who are charged with upholding their children in the quarrel, which is attributed to a bifter discussion of the school question.

New York, Sept. 22.—The failure of Drake a. Colby, large experters of grain, which was ru-mored yesterday, is due, it is said, to the recent decline in grain and ocean freights, and the fail-ure of one of their English correspondents.

BONANZAS OF COLORADO. Scenes in the Silver Mines-Plenty of the Precious Ore, but a Lack of Patience to

Mine It. GEORGETOWN, COLORADO, Sept. 18, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: That silver exists in Colorado in large quantities is no longer a matter of doubt. But that it can be profitably mined is a question admitting discussion and investigation. The simple fact that some Consolidated Virginia proved to have in its huge bonanza, while all other mines were valueless and sources only of loss to their owners, would not at all demonstrate the counry in which it was situated to be a true mining

locality, for perseverance in working the mines other than the exception would of course but en-hance the losser. Hence, in Colorado, knowing that in it immense amounts of money had been sunk in its various silver enterprises, I have endeavored to ascertain the true causes therefor and demonstrate in my own mind whether the claims made as to the certainties of profit had a basis of fact in their support, and herewith I give my views. Georgetown has been regarded as the centre of the Colorado silver mines, and it has no other interest; hence it and vicinity offer a fair other interest, neace it and vicinity offer a fair opportunity for investigation. On every hand are abandosed mines, deserted mills, idle eaginss and machinery, and evidences of expenditures of millions of money which never brought the return of a dollar of profit to those making the dis-

bursements.

New Jersey company bought's rich lode, and siter erecting a mill and incurring expenditures aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, abandoned the whole years ago. No one has since attempted working it.

So in other localities, for this is but one of the many sad experiences of Eastern companies attempting to

MINE AND SMELT SILVER;
and looking at the results attained in former years it is the rule, not the exception. The visitor naturally asks why is this? Is it because silver is not to be found here, or it is because of other difficulties and obstacles which Yankee ingonulty can remove, and which, when an accomplished fact, true profit can be reached by careful, prudent men precisely as in the ordinary channels of business? I accept the latter position as the result of my investigations, and put the cause of the many failures more upon the man or men in charge of the various abortive enterprises than upon real absence of silver. The New Jersey company, siluded to above, certainly failed because its expenditures were made upon mills and works rather than upon the becessary preliminary development of its lodes. Another Eastern company expended a hundred thousand dollars in the crection of mills before it tested whether its purchased lodes had silver in paying quantities in them, and then, finding that large additional amounts would be requisite to properly develop, at once abandoned. In former years the East was flooded with parties from Colorado whose pockets were filled MINE AND SMELT SILVER;

WITH DEEDS OF LODES

of great reputed value; these lodes, toe, save in cases so rare as to be purely exceptional, of no more value than that of digging a hole in the mountain side, dubbing it a lode, and recording it in the proper office of the district. Then, with rich ores exhibited as having been taken from the lodes offered for sale, and with certificates establishing great inherent worth, and manufactured to order, the creations and unsuspecting were swindled into purchasing that which had an entire absence of value.

Under the presumption of value large expenditures were made in mills and machinery, and in thousands of instances prior to the proper development of the lodes. Again, in very many cases nexperienced men, who would not at home be trusted by any member of the company with a hundred dollars, were sent out to disburse thousands, and to care for interests involving shrewdest management, strictest economy and unswerving honesty.

Ruin necessarily followed. The Territory is written all over with failures; but chargeable more to mismanas ement and lack of true bust-ness procedure than to lack of aligns. WITH DEEDS OF LODES

written all over with failures; but chargeable more to mismana ement and lack of true business procedure than to lack of sliver. One great bar to success lies in the inability to small low-grade ores. California can smelt ore with true profit that carries as low as \$10 worth of silver perion, and yet Colorado, owing to her imperfect appliances, high cost of all material used and

LACK OF CAPITAL. cannot work, excepting in rare cases, ores with profit that bear less than \$75 worth of silver per ten. Large concentration mills are nearly completed here, and the proprietors are sanguine that they can demonstrate the entire feasibility of working low grades precisely as in California. If this be done, then an enormous increase in the of working low grades precisely as in California. If this be done, then an enormous increase in the production of silver will necessarily be the result, as there is an unlimited supply of low-grade ore in every mountain in the vicinity.

One of the most celebrated mines here is the Dives. At the request of its superintendent, Mr. Warwick, I gave it a careful inspection, and was surprised at the great evidences of wealth exhibited. The lode has in it, in many places, immense deposits of ore, which lie in what are called pockets. From one of these a block weighing several tons was blasted, and the miners call: it the Coutennial, as they intend to ship it to Philadelphin next year to the Centennial as a sample of what Colerado can do in silver ore. Near the Dives is the Felican, from which also are taken immense quantities of rich ore. One of its pockets is as large as The Refuncion's counting room. Outside of the pockets the mineral olten narrows down to a mere streak: but at all times contains enough to be werked at a profit. The Pelican, in charge of its shrewd, gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. E. Y. Naylor, is a decided success. He separates his ores according to quality. The first class is sent to Germany for smelling; the second class he smelts himself, while the lower grades are dumped into huge piles to await the economical process of concentration. He regards his various dumps as worth at least \$100,000. Among other mines visited is the Colorado Central. It has not developed as yet any large pockets, but its

ORES ARE EXCERDINGLY RICH, and are worked at much profit. I saw several tons of it which would run from 300 to 700 ounces of silver per ton. This mine, like the others, cannot work its low grade ores at present, and estimates its dump as worth \$75,000 at least. Last year the Terrible mine concentrated a portion of its dump and took therefrom \$65,000 worth of silver. It was offered \$54,000 for the remainder, but rejused the offer. The Pay Rock mine, owned by two of our enterprising ditizens of Washington, also exhibits large quantities of rich ore, and is evidently netting profitable results to its owners. They have operated their mine in the past by means of tunnels, but are now introducing a large steam engine in order to drive down a deep shaft. Experience has demonstrated here, as elsewhere in these vertical silver lodes, that depth insures greater abundance and richness of ore, and it is the intention of the Pay Rock owners to go down to the greatest possible depths.

The wild-cat speculations of the past at Georgetown have given away to legitimate enterprises, which though it what highery betoken corpulates The wild-cat speculations of the past at Georgetown have given away to legitimate enterprises, which, though in their infancy, betoken complete success. Much Eastern capital is quietly being invested—not in mere holes in the ground, or upon fabulous statements of richness, but upon lodes which have been worked into paying development. Bronson & Co., of Titusville, Pa., finding oil unprefitable, have invested largely, in the firm belief, as Mr. Bronson said, "that the bottom cannot drop out of sliver." As he is a shrewd, successful business man, and fally realizes the necessity of caution in every proceeding until experience demonstrates what is the better course to pursue, and has withal a lode carrying richest ore. I feel satisfied that it will bring him abundant returns for the \$55,000 paid for it.

He contemplates paying \$150,000 for another lode. He at least is no scepife. The visitor to Colorado cannot resist the conclusion that the

GERAT MASS OF FAILURES
in the past are due to mismanagement. Cautious action based upon experience would have saved many wasted millions. I was surprised at the order and desorum of Georgetown, for I had fancied its Saturdays and Sundays would, as in some of our Eastern mising communities, be one continued scene of drinking and disturbance. Hundreds of miners fill the streets on Saturday afterneons. But I have seen no disorder whatever, and sewer drunken men than in portions of Washington on similar occasions. Sundays are peculiarly quiet and orderly. Five churches, several Massonic, Odd Fellow and temperance lodges with large memberships; a large school-house which would be an ornament to any city, and various other adjuncts of well-established communities betoken that Georgetown has lost all its frontier influences, and as a place of residence for families may rate with any city East. It is a lively place. It ships monthly never less than \$150,000 in ore and smelted silver. It has three smelting works, and exports ore to Germany and England, and also to Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis. Wages are high and money seems abundant, and so far as I can judge Georgetown deserves the name given her by her citizens, the "Silver Queen of the West."

A Herrible Warder. GREAT MASS OF PAILURES

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—A Bellefontaine, Ohio, special says yesterday Miss Laughlin, a young lady sged 16, accompanied a man named Schell and his wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant, Mrs. Schell being fatigued was left with the team and Schell and the young lady started after will plums. Schell reyoung lady started after wild plums. Schell re-An alarm was given and search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this foremon nearly nude, and her throat cut from ear to ear, and the grass showing that a fearful struggle had occurred. Schell was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife BROWNSVILLE, ONT., Sept. 22.—The Canada couthern railway station was totally destroyed by

New York, Sept. 23.—The house of James H. Rutan, in West Tottenville, Staten Island, was burned yesterday, and his aged mother perished in the flames. In the fismes.

New York, Sept. 22.—Both Professor and Mrs.
Garland are still alive, and the bullet has been
abstracted from Mrs. Garland's head. Her condition is still favorable.

New York, Sept. 22.—The sub-treasurer at non
opened bids for \$500,000 gold, aggregating \$2,245.500, the lowest being 116.20 and the highest 116.50
An award of half a million was made at 116.56%
to 116.63.

to 118.63.

LEBRANON, PA., Sept. 23.—The body of the woman who committed suicide near this place yesterday has been identified as that of Miss M. A. Showalter, of Spring City, Chester county, and has been taken to that place.

CANDER, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Camden County Republican convention to day nominated the following ticket on the first ballot: State Senator, W. J. Sewell; sheriff, Jacob B. Doubman; county clerk, Joel P. Kirkbride; register, George W. Gilbert. Great enthusiasm and entire unanimity prevailed.

FLASHES BY THE CABLE THE NEW CABINET OF ALFONSO

LIBERAL-UNION IN ITS COMPOSITION CASTELAR WILL PROBABLY SUPPORT IT

More Agitation Expected in France

The Voting by Arrondissements or De partments Will Be Made a Test Cabinet Question-The Turks After the Servious Again-All Sorts of Contradictory Rumers.

TURKEY. Prince Milan Has the Power of Peace or War-BRIGHADE, Sept. 22.—The address of the Skupt-schina in reply to the speech from the throne is published to-day. All means necessary to protect the liberty of the people and the security of the country are placed at the disposal of Prince Milan. Referring to the insurrection in Bosnia and Heragovina, the address says: Perpetual suffering has compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts bleed for them. We shall give your highness every means to enable you to assist in restoring peace to Bosnia and Heragovina, and confide in your wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission. The Servian Minister of War has ordered five batteries of artillery and four battalions of infantry to proceed to the Bosnian frontier. Turkish troops are stationed on the other side of the line. and Herzegovina, the address says: Perpetua suffering has compelled our brethren to take up

THE NEUTRAL PROVINCES. THE NEUTRAL FROVINCES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Visuan states that Servia and Montenegro bave notified the Powers of their determination to remain neutral in the troubles between Turkey and the northwestern provinces.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

The Times, in its evening edition, publishes a special telegram, in which it is said that Dervist Pasha, with nine battalions of troops, has enterecthe village of Piva, near Travnick, unresisted There are a thousand relugees at Grahova with out sustenance. Flocks perishing with drough are arriving there.

By one of the control o BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—It is reported that 5,000 Turkish troops have started for Nisch, on the frontier of Servia. The Servians are throwing up extensive earthworks.

SPAIN.

Composition of the New Cabinet. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times to-day has a let-er from Madrid giving the following interesting news from Spain: The new Ministry belong to what is called the union of the Liberal par formed by O'Donnell from the best elements of the then Conservative party and the Liberal and then Conservative party and the Laberal party. They came into the Cabinet with clean hands and a reputation for talent and integrity. The correspondent ascribes the change in the Ministry not only to dissentions on questions of suffrage, but to the distribution of some highly lucrative posts in Cuba and the Phillipine Islands, which were sought by all parties, not with avidity but acrimony, and it is said

The Moderado party, furious at their defeat, have been very bitter in the expression of their opinions since being custed. Their behavior will have the effect to disgust both King and the country with their prejudice and want of liberality. The tide of feeling is setting in in the right direction, and all things point to the union of the Liberal party as the one most likely to form wisely a just administration. Senor Coatellar, or late, has moderated many of his advanced ideas, and in all probability his adherents, if not himself, will offer themselves for seats in the Spanish Cortes, and become powerful supporters of the Liberal monarchy. The majority of the officers of the army support the present regime, and desire to put an end to the war. As to the state of feeling in the provinces, it is simply one of utter weariness and indifference. There is very little national, though plenty of provincial, feeling left in the country. PERSONAL COARSENESS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reflections on a Foreign Minister-LoxDox, September 23.—The Times, in a leading article this morning, commenting on the detailed report of the special committee of the House on foreign leans, says: If these allegations cannot be refuted, Don Gutierrer, the Minister of Honduras, must be There cannot be any question that the Govern-ment is bound to refuse him any further recogni-tion. His historical account furnishes no satis-factory answer to these charges. The time has arrived when he must be more explicit.

TRIP OF ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING. Loydon, Sept. 23.—Thousands of persons visited H. B. M. S. Serapis, at the Pertamouth dock yesterday. The baggage of the Prince of Wales, together with that of his suite, plate, presents, &c. &c., were embarked to-day. The vessel goes to Spithead to-morrow, and will make a six hours' trip. On Saturday she will sail for Brindisi, Italy, where it has been decided the Prince of Wales will embark, instead of from Venice. LONDON, Sept. 23.—Robertson brother of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladst

FRANCE. The Method of Voting to be Made a Cabinet

Question-Question.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Le Temps confirms the reports that the Government has determined to make the adoption of the system of voting by arrondissements instead of departments a Cabinet question. Le Temps adds that President Mac-Mahon declared at a Cabinet meeting that he could be no longer in favor of immediate dissolution of the Assembly if that body adopted the system of voting by departments.

SOUTH AMERICA.

All Quiet in Colombia-NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A private telegram re-ceived in this city to-day announces that the treaty of peace between the Colombian Government and the rebellious coast States has been

How Messages are Sent by the Ocean Cable. He (the ocean telegraph operator) taps the "key" as in a land telegraph, only it is a double Morse alphabet: that is, the different letters are dashes. Now, in the land telegraph, the dashes and dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder, and perforated by a pin at the end of bar or armature. If the operator could read by sound we would dispense with the strip of paper, and read the message by the "cilck" of the arma-ture as it is pulled down and let go by the electro-magnet.

magnet.

The cable operator has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "click" of the armature, no armature to "click." The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the deflection of a

light upon a polished scale produced by the deflection of a

VERY SMALL MIRROR.

which is placed within a "imirror galvanometer." which is a small brass cylinder, two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of a small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or colled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the centre of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly strong magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk, much smaller than a human hair, and almost invisible. A narrow horizottal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the centre of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind said scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light upon the scale is the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that traversed by the mirror litself, and it is therefore reality equivalent to an index four or six feet in length without weight.

To the casual observor there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the oppeator every fish is replate with intelligence. Thus the word "boy," already alluded to, would be read in this way: Une fissh to the right and two more to the right is to the left and two more to the right is Y, and So on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.—Beston Herald.

Another Minister Who Will Hot Step Down.

nother Minister Who Will Not Stap Down The friends of Rev. G. W. S. Porter, of Danby

Scott, and need for trial before the Superior Court for adultery, have found out that the Jumice holds his effice illegally, having never been ap-pointed to the position, and intend to presecute him for false imprisonment.

The French papers announce the death of the Marquis de Prades Conti, ex-officer of the body guard of Charles X, who had never been ill a day, and who, notwithstanding his great age, retained all his activity. His death was sudden, and was perhaps produced by an excess of gallish try. In stooping to kise the hand of the Downger Countess de la Rochepeon, who came to pay him a visit, he fell and expired. He was eighty-two years of age. NO. 258

PERSONAL. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, is at Willard's. Mrs. General Sherman is in Washington, and the suest of Mrs. Charles Ewing.

Attorney General Pierrepont went to New York yesterday, and will be absent a week. Captain Walker and Commander Murray, U. S. N., are at the Astor house, New York. The Hon. James G. Blaine and wife are staying for a few days at Moosehead lake, Maine. Secretary Delano has gone to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he will remain for several days. The Attorney General left Washington yester-day morning, on the limited express, for New

Mrs. Dr. Cones returned from Rock Enon ves terday, and with her family is sojourning at Mrs. Rines'.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, although seventy-nine ing to study.

I ok Laisun, a son of the Chinese ex-commissioner of education, has entered the sophomorclass at Yale. Mr. W. B. Sullivan, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean

from Europe. States navy, is quartered at the Union Square

Hon, James N. Typer, with Mrs. Typer, left for his home in Indiana on Tuesday last, to return about October 1. Admiral George Greville Wellesley, U. B., grand-nephew of the famous Duke of Wellington, is coming to Washington.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell Univer sity, has been married to Mrs. Boiton, widow of the late Judge Bolton, of Canada. A monument will be erected over the grave of

the poet-journalist, John R. Thompson, in Richmond, Virginia, on the 23d of October. Prof. Atherton, of Rutgers college, has been tendered the presidency of Howard University, Washington. He has not yet accepted the post-

Commander Montgomery Sicard, inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, has returned to the city with his family, after an absence of thirty days.

yesterday morning for a visit to Indianapolis. The Treasurer will be absent till the first of Oc The board of inspectors, of which Commodore States steamer Gettysburg at the navy yard on Wednesday.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has been presented by the Irishmen of Boston with the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britianica to express their ad-miration of his oration of Daniel O'Connell. M. Ernest Renau, on his arrival in Palermo an enthusiastic reception from the students of that town. They unharnessed the horses from his carriage and dragged it through the streets. Mr. Will L. Barr, the efficient second clerk to ar, will L. Barr, the eminical second clerk to the commander of the navy yard, takes a twenty-days' leave from the 4th proxime. His bachelor friends are in dread that he will swear allegiance to a new state during his contemplated absence from the District.

deal bashess. Before he returns he will argue the case of A. Grant vs. the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., which involves over \$300,000 and the handsome row on East Capitol street, known as Grant block. Prince Gortschakoff, it is rumored, will soon Prince Gortsenakon, it is rumored, with soon resign the Russian portfolio of Foreign Affairs and be succeeded by Count Schonvaloff, the Rus-sian Embassador to England. Gortschakoff is now seventy-seven years old, and has been in pub-lic life for over half a century. Mr. B. R. Corwin, heretofore of fthe Metropell-

Gen. B. F. Butler is expected in Washington on

air. D. R. Corwin, heretofore of the Metropeli-tan Life Insurance Company, how succeeds, as publisher of the Christian at Work, Colonel H. C. King, who goes to the Christian Union. The pa-per continues under the editorably of Rev. De Witt Talmage, with Marshal H. Bright as man-aging editor. Judge Thomas Settle, of the North Carolin

Judge Thomas Settle, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, is in the city, having returned from a trip to the Western States, during which, in company with Chief Justice Waite and United States Circuit Judge Bond, he inspected the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes at Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Sprague visited the Capitol in company with Mr. Jones, the sculpter of her father's por-trait bust, and after a critical examination she expressed herself as thoroughly well pleased with it in every particular. This bust of Chief Jus-tice Chase will be placed in the Supreme Court

Mr. Watsen, the American astronomer who had charge of the mission to Peking to observe the charge of the mission to reasing to observe the transit of Venus, was in Paris on the Sthinst, He spent an evening at the observatory with M. Leverrier, and was present at one of the sittings of the academy. Mr. Watson has the honor of having discovered more asteroids than any other cotemporary observer.

A letter by Baron de Kalb, written just before

A letter by Baron de Kalb, written just before his defeat by Cornwallis, records the fact that he had just paid at a hostelry for supper and a night's lodging for himself and three friends the sum of \$890. The landlady told him she had made no charge for the room, but thought \$400 would be an appropriate figure for it. This was in the good old Continental days, when the people rev-eled in paper money and "grasping bullionists" were unknown.

Wm. M. Tweed pays \$50 per week for his ac Wm. M. Tweed pays \$50 per week for his accommodations in the Ludlow-street jail. He sees nobody but his family, his physician and lawyers. It is customary at the jail when, for convenience, a prisoner wishes to be out in the pure air for a few hours in company with an officer, to grant him the privilege for a fee not fixed, but assessed according to the amount of the bail, in default of which he is held—a kind of discounting of the risk involved. Mr. Tweed's bail is fixed at \$3,000,000, and bail a day's liberty in his case would be scheduled at about \$100. He has only availed himself of the license once, however, when he went home for two or three hours, but did not pay for the privilege.

A singular and unpleasant coincidence recently occurred on a Nile steamer. Rev. Jas. Fletcher, formerly of Newburyport, but now Consul at Oporto, Portugal, widely known as a lecturer, and the author of a popular work on Brazil, was on his wedding tour with his new wife, while his divorced wife was also on her wedding tour with her new husband. Mr. Benson, the artist, and her daughter, Miss Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher's first wife was a daughter of Dr. Hulan, of Genoa, and became enamored of Mr. Benson while he was an inmate of her husband's housegat Newburyport—Mr. Fletcher being a patron of artists—and accompanied him on his saetching excursions, to the great scandal of the neighborhood, till the matter came to be too notorious. A divorce was obtained, and new marriage relations entered into all around.

Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Heath, who has occurred on a Nile steamer. Rev. Jas. Fletcher

riage relations entered into all around.

Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Heath, who has rented the magnificent residence of Sonator Bayard, gare a farewell "Gorman" to her son, Cadet Midshipman Frank P. Heath, prior to the expiration of his leave. The "Gorman" was led by Passed Midshipman Alexander H. Sharp, with Miss Mamle Heath, who was a model of grace. Among those present were the Misses Dodge, Key, Miss Lockwood, Rittenhouse and Nicholson of Georgetown, and Miss Embrey, Stewart, Rediern, Wainright, Melson, Bestor and the Misses Thorn. Messrs. Johnson, Heath, Hogg, Hall, Harrison, Stoney, Taylor, Almy, Werlich, Rediern and Thorn, cadet midshipman, and Mossrs. W. and A. R. Harris, Steele, Bingham, Douglass, Heap, Nicholson, of this city, and Mr. Smith of West Point. Among those who were distinguished for the tastefulness of their costume and graceful dancing were Miss Lou Bello Embroy and Miss Weenar Dodge. About 2:30 a.m. the guests began to depart, wishing Mr. Heath success and prosperity in his profession.

and Miss Weenar Dodge. About 2:30 a. m. the guests began to depart, wishing Mr. Heath success and prosperity in his profession.

HOTEL ABRIVALE.

Willard's.—C. F. Clothier, George J. Henkels and Frank Henkels, Philadelphia; M. F. Bonisho, New Orleans; F. Trifet, boston: S. A. Gleven and R. E. Gleven, Richmond, Va.; Basil Bell and J. Bell, Nova Scotis; E. Wade, T. Houmsell, D. G. Floming, C. Haigh ass W. Willard, England; A. H. Suppler and wife, Columbis, Pa.; M. H. Lowe and W. R. Evans, Worcester; W. A. Davis, Mrs. W. D. Daris and Miss Davis, Providence, R. L.; John Watson, Jr., and A. Burton Buckley, London; L. Hexwell and wife, Easton, Pa.; P. D. Borden and wife and Thomas S. Borden, Fall River; Henry Hohne, Pittsburg, Pa. Imperial—C. A. LaDow. Albany; H. W. Harvey, Richmond; E. B. Griffiths, Pertamouth, N. H.; Mrs. Lewis and N. L. Penn, Philadelphia; W. P. Wood, T. Keough, John Stone, T. E. Stone, G. T. McGord, W. McGoro, Dr. G. W. Newcomer, P. H. Brady, Harris Crawford, S. Crawford, Edward Aker, J. Omsilser and J. P. Wentley, Pittsburg; G. Lindsy, Frank Lewis, D. Lamont, R. E. Kelog, E. Brown, Thomas McTiphe, Thomas Recough, F. Frendlinger and J. McWilliams, Braddock; A. Jeffey, Pittsburg; John Miller, C. Davidson, T. Porter and S. J. Cox, Connellsville; J. A. C. Ruffner and W. R. Allison, Indiana; Joel Bates, George Richert, Alleghany City, H. Larsyn, J. S. McCanley and J. M. Mackey, Pittsburg; David Ingram, wife and son and James Morton, Alleghany; W. Sorbey and James Martin, Pittsburg; J. N. Smith and A. L. Hiron, Smithton; J. A. Russell and wife, Miss E. Milla, J. G. Hickman and John Owens, Braddock; Philip Stubble, Connellsville, Pa.; J. D. Zimmerman, W. W. Burlingham, P. Howell, J. A. Seigart, Mrs. A. Kenbedy and J. Rurti, Gonnellsville, Pa.; J. D. Zimmerman, W. W. Burlingham, P. Howell, J. A. Seigart, Mrs. A. Kenbedy and J. Rurti, Gonnellsville, Pa.; J. D. Jamas Batting, Carendels, N. F. Sloan, Wm. Cunningham, J. Grayburn, E. Abel and Wife, G. F. Jahn, George Booth, A. L. Thomas, J. Little, J. M. Jor

Bank of California. SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The annual meets of the stockholders of the Bank of California called for October 5,